## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The eighth and last session of the Board for July was held at the Council room last evening—President Pinck-

A few petitions were received—one from the American Telegraph Company, asking leave to lay their wires un

ncilman RELLY offered a resolution requiring th special committee on the charges against Mr. Whitlock, to report, at the first meeting in August, whether Council man Van Tine is guilty or not guilty of having circulated how much, and what description of work, was contracted for on the premises of Councilman Whitlock, by the Super-intendent of Lands and Places. Laid on the table.

Councilman Swan called up the petition of the clerks in the Corporation Counsel's office, asking for the appropriation of \$3,000, to be applied to the increase of their priation of \$5,000, to be applied to the increase of their salaries, and moved its adoption. He said that although generally opposed to an increase of salaries, he though this was a case which deserved his support. The amount already appropriated, (\$2,500,) for the payment of clerks in that office, was entirely too small, and the highest salary only amounted to \$600, and from that down to \$250. Mr. Wansex opposed the increase, and could only account for Mr. Swan's advocacy of the measure from the fact that the parties to be benefitted in this case were lawyers.

lawyers.

Mr. Warnous also opposed the petition, and
Mr. Bradley spoke in its favor.

A motion to refer to Committee on Salaries and Offices
was lost; also a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject to the last meeting in December. The
question os the adoption resulted, ayes 30, mays 15, and
was lost for want of a constitutional vote. A motion to
re-consider was carried, when Mr. Barnar again moved
the adoption of the resolution, which resulted the same
as before.

as before.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, submitting an ordinance for the re-organization of the Fire Department, was taken up and its adoption moved; but on discovering that there were only thirty-one members present, a motion was made to lay the subject on the table, which was carried.

After disposing of some unimportant papers from the the Board of Aldermen, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in August, at 5 o'clock P. M.

## SALARY OF MARINE COURT JUDGES. The Committee on Civil Courts of the Board of Super

application referred to them of the Judgss of the Marine art, for an increase of their salaries from \$3,000 a year

Court, for an increase of their salaries from \$3,000 a year to \$5,000

- Judge McCarrit, of the Marine Court, appeared before the Committee, and urged the increase asked for as demanded from the severe and onerous duties imposed upon the Judges of this Court. He stated that since the present Judges had come into office they had been burdened with additional duties over the former Judges of the Court. By extending their jurisdiction to cases involving \$500, instead of limiting it to \$100, as formerly, a large number of cases, coming heretofere before the Court of Common Pleas, was thrown into their Court. Furthermore, their Court was an appellate Court, often compelling the three Judges to at on the bench at the same time.

The committee stated that they would report upon the matter in August. The Board of Supervisors some time since veted an increase to \$5,000 each of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Surrogate, Recorder, and City Judge.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the City Hall, at noon. Present: Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, Benjamin F. Pinckney, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmon, Wm. Rockwell M. D., Resident Physician, Jedediah Miller, M. D., George M. D., Resident Physician, Jedediah Miller, M. D., George W. Morton. City Inspector, and P. M. Thompson, Health Officer at Quarantine. Mr. Barker presided, and Walter F. Conklin, Clerk of the Board, efficiated as Secretary. The subject of the disposition of vessels just coming into the port of New York was the only matter considered. It was decided that the following vessels, just arrived, should discharge their cargo at Quarantine.—
Brigs—Ladelar, Crawford, J. G. Anderson, Michael Tronson, S. Wabster, Orizimbo, Waverley, Gen. Taylor. Barks—Fiddia H. Fanning, Express, Brunette, Tivoli, Charles Thompson, Valley Field, Abbey.
Schooner—Sullivan, John Castner.
The following vessels were allowed to come up to the city—Brig Winyan, Joseph S. Cotton, and bark Catherine Lucerne.

city:—Brig: Winyan, Joseph S. Cotton, and bark Catherine Lucerne.

It was decided to detain the following vessels at Quarantine for further examination:—

Brigs—Ornati, Robert Wing, Samuel French, Celestina Wilson, Moselle, Evergreen, A. Reed.

Barks—Hudson, Uloa, John Winthrop, Corinola, Delia Chapin, Isaac Allerton.

Schooner—Maria. The latter schooner it was voted to permit to land her hides at Quarantine, and proceed with the remainder of her cargo to the city.

The penalty for violation of the above official command, and similar requisitions of the Commissioners of Health, on the part of vessels arriving at the port, is two years in the Sate prison, and a fine of \$5,000.

It is a fact worthy of statement, meanwhile, that the records of the Commissioners of Health show that during the previous year, thus far, there has been brought to this port a less number of cases of contagious diseases than during the corresponding period for the past five years.

# INSPECTOR OF SIDEWALKS.

At a meeting of the Councilman Committee on Ordi-nances, held yesterday, the subject was considered of an power in enforcing penalties for not repairing sidewalks, and laying new sidewalks, when required, in front of vacant lots. Mr. Edward Merritt, the inspector, was present, and stated that a large sum might be annually saved to the city by giving him the power asked for. At present there was constant litigation and delay in getting needed sidewalks laid. ordinance giving the Inspector of Sidewalks additiona

THE READE STREET CORRUPTION CASE. The special committee appointed to investigate into the charges of official corruption against the Councilmen Committee on Streets was to have met yesterday. The chairman of the committee, Councilman Van Tine, was the only member of the committee present. It is understood as being the intention of the special committee to bring before them each member of the Street Committee, to testify on eath whether they ever made directly or in directly proposals to parties interested in the widening of Reade street to receive pecuniary consideration from them, if they would report favorably or adverse to the project. Hitherto, Mr. Nimms, the former City Librarian, has been the principal party examined.

## Brooklyn City Intelligence.

BADGES FOR THE EMPLOYES OF THE UNION FERRY COM PANY .- The employes of the Union Ferry Company were yesterday provided with badges, which they are henceforth to wear on a conspicuous part of the coat or vest, as forth to wear on a conspicuous part of the coat or vest, as policemen do their stars. The badges consist of a piece of German silver, about 1½ inch in length and 1 inch in width. It is in the shape of a shield, with plain roman letters insertibed thereou, designating the particular duties of the wearer on the beat. The pilots, conductors, deck hands, bridge mon, gate tenders, &c., are all designated as such, with the number, thus—"Corductor, No. 1, U. F. Co." The emblem is neat, appropriate, and the system, if adhered to, will prove beneficial to straugers and others who cross these ferries.

ASSACLT WITH A KNOT.—A man named Wm. Gleason, keeper of a saloon in First street, was arrested about 12 saloon at the Peck slip ferry, and threatening to stab the proprietor, Mr. Wadham. He also seized a knife and threatened to stab officer Videto, but the latter knocked it out of his hand and arrested Gleason, when two of his friends, named Francis Crow and Wm. Parrot, at-tempted to recue the prisoner. Officers leaf and Vinear then came up and after considerable resistance, succeed-ed in conveying the trio to the Fifth district station. The prisoners gave bonds to appear for examination.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man who was acci lentally trilled upon the track of the New Jersey Railroad on Toos day night, was identified yesterday morning by person residing in Newark. Recorder Bedford viewed the body and took testimony relative to the death of the decased. Being satisfied that it was purely accidental and that no blame could be attached to the company or its employes, he held no inquest. The remains were taken to Newark for interment. The deceased was a married man.

FATAL RAHBOAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Hills held an in-quest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, sup-Hanath, was killed by being run over on the Hudson river railroad, near 158th street. The jury rendered a verdiet of "Death from injuries accidentally received by being struck by an engine, while walking on the track of the Hudson river railroad." Deceased was about thirty

DROWSED WHILE BATHING .- Coroner Connery held an inquest, at the foot of Twenty ninth street, North river, apon the body of a man named John Valentine, who was irowned while bathing. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was forty-five years of age.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., FISHERMEN.—The vessels are now fitting out for the bay of St. Lawrence as last as possible, and Gloucester will send the largest fleet ever eent, numbering about two hundred and fifty sait. Same will be absent until November; but the larger part will return by the lat to 15th September.

On Tuesday aftersoon last the admirers of the trotting turf were favored with a most capital race between b. m Rose of Washington and b. m. Lady Moscow, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, for \$1,000. Five heats were closely and excitingly contested, before the judges gave the race to Rose of Washington. Lady Moscow was entirely too finely drawn for a long race, and lost from want of strength alone. Her owner, not satisfied with her deftat, offered the owners of Rose a match for \$2,000 aside, which, however, was not taken. Rose of Wash ington in the fourth and fifth heats of the race, proved herself a good and reliable nag for her backers. She im-

The Turf.

Previous to the start the betting was 100 to 80 on Ros of Washington; but after the second heat 100 to 50 ran the other way. There was all kinds of betting done on this race, and in all kinds of ways. Betting on time way also prevalent; and those who took time in preference t the horses, were generally fortunate. The weather was very sultry and prostrating, really dangerous both

very sultry and prostrating, really dangerous both to man and beast. Still the race went on, as follows:—

First Heat.—Rose of Washington won the pole. At the first attempt they got off at a tremendous rate of speed; but in less than one hundred yards from the stand Moscow went up and staid up so long that it was thought she never would come down again in that race. She landed, however, about one hundred yards behind Rose, and again went to trotting. Rose passed the quarter pole in forty secends, and took it very leisurely down the backstretch, reaching the half mile pole in 1:2134. At that time Moscow was near upon her, when the bobtailed mag again made an ascension a 14 Gilley, and was up along time. She saved her distance, in 2:43.

Second Heat.—Moscow took the lead in a moment after the word was given, and opened a gap to the quarter pole of thirty yards. Time, thirty-seven seconds. Sae went to the half mile pole in 1:17, and came home an easy winner in 2:36.

Third Heat.—This was nearly a counterpart of the previous heat, only that Rose kept closer to Moscow all the way. Time—first quarter, 39 seconds; half, 1:20; and the heat, 2:35. The last half mile was finely contested, and was performed in 1:15.

Fourth Heat.—One hundred to forty was offered on Moscow, without takers. Moscow took the lead, and was performed in 1:15.

Fourth Heat.—One hundred to forty was offered on Moscow, without takers. Moscow took the lead, and went to the quarter pole in thirty eight seconds, with Rose on her wheel. Down the backstretch the little mare could not get away from Rose, and on the lower turn they were neck and neck. Then Moscow broke, and then the judges gave the heat to Rose, and called up the mag for the Fifth Heat.—Moscow, as usual, went off ahead, and lay there until she swung on the homestretch, when Rose, after a fine struggle, beat her home. Time, 2:39.

The following is a summary:—

Tuestay, July 15.—Trotting match, \$1,000, p. p., mile best beat three in the part heart here.

The following is a summary:—
Tusspay, July 15.—Trotting match, \$1,000, p. p., mile beats, best three in five, to wagons
H. Woodruff entered b. m. Rose of Wash-S. McLaughlin entered b. m. Lady Mos-

cow......2 1 1 2 2 Time, 2:43-2:36-2:35-2:35-2:38.

on Tuesday night the saloon of the Metropolitan Hotel was the scene of a great deal of confusion, and excitement, in consequence of an affray between Mr. John Stanwood of Massachusetts, and Burford W. Vix, a South Caroli nian, brought a bout by the manner in which Mr. Stan wood denounced the late attack on Senator Sumner by Congressman Brooks. The gentleman from Massachu setts took occasion to say that the conduct of Brooks on the occasion referred to was most brutal and cowardly. Mr. Vix, wno is either a relative or personal friend of Brooks, refuted the charge made against the latter, and, as is alleged, followed up the argument by blows with a walking cane. One of the Fourseenth ward police was called in to queil the difficulty, when Mr. Vix was arrested and taken to the station house for the remainder of the night. Yesterday morning the accused was brought before Justice Brennan, at the Third District Police Court; but the compariant not spearing against this he was discharged from custody. In the course of the day Mr. Stanwood hearing that Mr. Vix had been discharged, proceeded to the police court above mentioned and made an adidavit against the gentleman from South Carolina, charging him with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused party, but up to last evoning it had not been executed. Mr. Stanwood roceived a pretty severe beating at the hands of Mr. Vix, as his appearance can plainly testify.

Food for Tomis Lawyers.—Some twenty five unfortunate women, residents of the Fifth ward, were arrested

tunate women, residents of the Fifth ward, were arrested and locked up in the Fifth ward station house on Tuesday night. Testerialy morning they were taken to the lower police court at the Tombs, where, after a short detention and a still shorter reprimand on the part of the officiating magistrate, they were discharged from custody. We would like to know what good can be effected by arresting those miserable creatures and then discharging them in less than twelve hours afterwards. Tombs lawyers alone are benefitted by such a proceeding, and hence it ought to be discontinued.

CHARGE OF PERSURY .- Charles A. Harvey, a jeweller, rea charge of having sworn talsely in certain matters durin the process of a suit entitled Willets vs. Harvey. Th the process of a suit entitled Willets vs. Harvey. The complainant, Charles S. Willets, who resides at No. 8. Beckman street, alleges that the accused swore faisely it regard to the identity of a will, and did so with a view to defraud him out of certain property located in Thirty-fifth street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues. The accused was brought before Justice Connolly, at the lower police court, where he was hold to ball in the sum of \$3,000 to answer the charge. Mr. James A. Thompson, of No. 173 Broadway, became Mr. Harvey's bondsman in the above amount, whereupon he was discharged from custody.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY,-Two boys, named ohn Callahan and Thomas Quinn, were arrested by off cer Watson, of the First ward police, on charge of having attempted to burgiariously enter the premises of Everson Davis, of No. 93 Wall street. They were brought before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Folice Court, where they were committed for trial.

ATISOTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE PARK.—Last night

domestic, in the employment of officer Clark, of the Fourteenth ward police, named Anna Fitzharris, was knocked down while crossing the Park, and an attempt made to rob her, by a man named Thomas Murphy. The latter was arrested and locked up in the Sixth ward station house.

late alleged highway robbery, wherein Patrick Cosgrove was defendant and James Carroll complainant, did not occur at No. 42 Rowery. The return was made by Cap tain Ditchett, of the Fourth wased police, on Thursday morning, gave us to understand that it did occur at the above mentioned place, and hence the error, if any, was committed.

COUP DE SOLIEL.-A WOMAN named Ellen Moore, resid ing at No. 226 Cherry street, was pro-trated with the heat of the sun an Tuesday afternoon. The poor woman was conveyed to the Seventh ward station house, where she was attended by the district surgeon. Particulativ Respectance.—Edward Flood, a resident

of the Third ward, while enjoying a sleep on the pier at the foot of Murray street, an Tuesday evening, was troubled with unpleasant dreams, when he suddenly found himself in contact and surrounded with water. His cries for help attracted the attention of a person named James Williams, who bravely jumped overboard after the drowning man, and succeeded in rescuing him from an untimely end. Flood was troubled with the day mare, and succeeded in precipitating himself into the water. The bath was very refreshing, but the shock was entirely too severe for Mr. Flood's nervous system, for it was found necessary to have him conveyed to the hospital for medical attendance. However, he is in a fair way of recovery, and will no doubt be benefited by the sudden and refreshing bath he had on Tuesday afternoon.

Commencements or Empharatron.—The following is the the foot of Murray street, an Tuesday evening, was trou COMMESSIONERS OF ENGRAPION.-The following is the

weekly statement of the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, who could not get a quorum yesterday:—
Number of emigrants arrived to July 9, 1856..... 50,016

To same date is 1855	Do. do. since amy i	to' rose	******	
Number of inmates in institution Ward's Island	Total To same date is 1855		1856.	66,256 77,831 1556.
Overdraft January 1, 1856	Island	******	1,356	2,373 133
Disbursements, as per previous account, to July 9, 1850	Overdraft January 1, 1856 Aggregate receipts to July 9, 1856 Received since July 16, 1856, for	\$135,88		2,546 \$63,081 07
9th 5,524 06 126,247 (	Disbursements, as per previous account, to July 9, 1856	\$120,72		148,253 79
		5,52	4 06	126,247 66

## United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Overdraft..... \$40,994 94

THE BRAMAN SLAVE CASE.

July 16.—The United States vs. Da Cunha was continued this morning by the examination of De Costra and other

# SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, July 15, 1858.

A Trip on Long Brand—Liberality of the Railroad Com-pany—Arrival at Pire Island—The Surf Hotel—Des-cription of the Locality—Great South Bay—Fish and One pretty hot day last week we asked somebody where we should go to cool off. Somebody and "Fire Island." The name struck us as a misnomer—"Fire" Island certainly could not be a cool place. But we looked

found that Fire Island was in great South Bay, and that one side of it was bathed by the Atlantic surf. Come now-that must be cool; and so we set off. How doe one get there? By the Long Island Railway, from Brooklyn to Deer Park is thirty-eight miles; over to Babylon, about six miles farther, in a stage, and thence by steamboat to the island, say six miles more, and we buy a through ticket which costs us \$2, and, after being plunged into an unpleasant tunnel, are rattled through a pleasant country, stopping at small stations every two or three miles. After two hours' riding in the cars we arrive at Deer Park, seeing numerous stages quite a different place, we apprehend, than that from which originated the scarlet woman, about whom our Fillmore friends are so much exercised. We find that the railway company, with that pleasant style so common to corporations, has made a false representation about the steamboat. She had been taken off two weeks before, and we have to put up with a sail boat instead We think severe things about the railway company. In the first impulse of our rage we pronounce it a swindle to take a person's money for a passage in a steamboat when there is not a steamboat. But as the gentle sea breeze steals o'erfour fevered brow something whispers line of travellers who have been similarly plundered, we reflect that we are in good company, and we feel calm

side of Long laland. The bay commences at Hempstead, about twenty miles from New York, and continues to South Hampton, sixty miles to the eastward. It has numerous pleasant inlets, and its shore is dotted with score of the prettiest of marine villas. That light house is Fire and the waves that dash upon the long, natural breakwat r, sing the requiem of many a gallant heart whose pulsations are now stilled forever beneath the deep, deep sea. Hereabouts occurred that terrible disaster to the pilot your memory. Here on this bar she went ashore. It was one of the bitterest nights of last January. Six lives were lost, and the only soul saved of her company was a boy, sixteen years old, who remained in the boat im mersed in water during thirty-six hours. He saw hi brave comrades die, one by one, before his eyes, and mo-mentarily expected a similar fate. A sad story, truly, and you seem glad that the passage is over—albeit it is a pleasant one. Now we are landed on the island, and are hospitably received at the Surf Hotel. This house was recently erected by Mr. Sammis, of New York city, at a cost of \$3,000. It is well fitted throughout, and the cuising is the best that we have ever found on the sea shore The fresh fish and oysters, especially, challenge competi-tion. It is a refreshing exception to the general rule of

and gets nothing to cat.
Fire Island itself is a little larger than the Park; its sh is washed on one side by the South bay, and on the other by the Atlantic. The surf on the Atlantic side, even in calm weather, runs very high, and the bathing is mag

calm weather, runs very nigh, and no basining is mag-nificent. It have never seen, even at Newport or Cape May, such magnificent breakers as those at Fire Island. One must be muscular indeed to swim in them. On the Long Island shere, opposite Fire Island, we have a splendid country, indented with creeks and dotted with little fresh water takes or ponds, as they call them here. That part of Islip called South-side, is a favorite summer resort. It is on the shore of South Bay, and includes many pleasant summer residences. George H. Barrett, the well known actor and menager, has a very comfortable little cottage here, and reposes quietly on his laurels. The drives about here are very pleasant. You may go over a pleasantly shaded road, four miles to Saecicor's, or seven miles to Baby-lon—either way you will see something to amuse you. We do not have any fever and ague or mosquitoes here. The geological formation of the island at this point prevents the possibility of fever and ague. We have no granite formation, like Staten Island; no rock crevious by springs, which take their rise in the heights toward Long-bland Sound, nearly forty miles away, and find their outlet in these natural reservoirs, which are just upon the sea shore, and form the most beautiful contrast to the bold configuration made by the bays and the inlets and the great natural breakwater which drives back

excursion the eye is constantly feacted with the beauties of a magnificent natural panorama, in which the glories of rural and seaside life are alternately presented to the While we have such scenery within forty or fifty miles of us, there is no occasion to weary ourselves with

general public, certain choice spirits were wont to ren

writing.

At Islip there are several very good hotels. Mr. Dil-linghurat keeps a quiet, confortable, pleasant house, At Ising there are several very good notes. Mr. Ising there keeps a quiet, confortable, pleasant house, with everthing nice about it. At Fire Island, Mr. Sammis' Surf Botel, as we have said before, is a place where any Fallestal could take his case in his own inn, and no man could molest him or make him afraid.

Finally, if you want a pleasant residence, with nice saling, nice drives, nice fishing and nice bathing in ten feet of surf, try Fire Island.

## Col. Fremont's Religion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

New Yors; July 16, 1856.

The Fillmore organ has stated, by authority, that Mr. Fulmer met Col. Fremont at Brown's Hotel, Washington, in 1852, and there had a conversation with him on the subject of religion. Now, as I consider a man's religion

subject of religion. New, as I consider a man's religion as a most unfit topic for a political canvass, I do not intend to enter into any discussion on that subject, but merely wish to show the entire falsehood of the statement in the aforesaid organ.

Col. Fremont arrived in New York from California early in March, 1852. He stopped at the Irving House, and sailed March 10th, in the steam-hip Africa, from New York for Liverpool. He did not go to Washington at all, but remained at the Irving House until he sailed. He enly returned from Europe in the summer of 1853. How, therefore, was it possible for Mr. Fulmer to meet him at Brown's in 1852? The facts I state can se proved by many porsens.

# Letter from John Van Buren to the Demo-crats of Pittsburg, Pa. New York, June 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN-I have received your favor inviting me to attend a meeting of the democracy of Alleghany county on the 4th prox., commemorative of our national birthday, and to address them on that occasion. It would give me on the 4th prox., commemorative of our national birtholay, and to address them on that occasion. It would give me great pleasure to meet the democracy of Western Pennsy vanis at any time, and to unite with them as proposed, it the discussion of the great principles of our party, but engagements here put it out of my power for the present. Every true and active democrat has a wide field of labor in the State of New York, for some time to come; and, however grateful it might be to join the faithful democrats of Pennsylvania, in rejoicing that the just claims of their State have at last been fully recognized, and that certain victory waits upon that recognition, it is a luxury—the enjoyment of which I, at least, must forego, until we have a reasonable assurance that New York is to act worthy of herself, and to challenge once more the respect and affection of the democracy of the Union. Forebearance, caution, magnanimity, and generous forgetfulness of past differences can, and I hope will, substantially unite the old Jacksonian and Slias Wright democracy of New York, and with such union no combination can be formed in the State that will seriously impede the march of its conquering legions. A New York democrat may then again feel an honest pride in meeting and exchanging congratulations with his brethern of other States, and with none more gratefully or cordially than those of Pennsylvania. To the accomplishment of a result so important to the democracy of our State, if not to the Union their, I propose to devote all the time I can spare from other in dispensable pursuits; and, in behalf of its completion, I am sure it is not necessary to invoke the sympathics and co-operation of true democraties everywhere. Piesse accept my thanks for your kind and complimentary invitation, and believe me to be respectfully and truly yours,

DELESATES AND ALTERNATES TO THE SYRACUSE STATE SOMVENTION.

Ta secordance with the call of the Denmeratic Republic can General Committee of Tammany Hall, the election of delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Conven-tion, which is to be held at Syracuse, on the 30th inst., took place last evening in the different Assembly districts. In those districts, which are composed of two or more wards, five delegates were elected in each, and these are

been able to get them, of the delegates elected in these Third District (Yourth ward)—Delegate, Patrick Chyle; alternate, Thos. W. Sheridap. Fourth District (Fitth ward)—Delegate, John Moore; no alternate announced.

Fourth District (Fith ward)—Delegate, John Moore; notalternate announced.

Fifth District (Seventh ward)—Delegate, Hon. Wm. M. Tweed; alternate, Edward J. Shandley.

Ninth District (Seventh ward.)—Delegate, Hiram Engle No alternate manounced.

Fiftenth District (Seventeenth ward.)—Delegate, Hiram Engle No alternate manounced.

Fiftenth District (Seventeenth ward.)—Delegate, John Cochrane; alternate, Maaus Kelly.

The following are the names of the delegates elected in the districts consisting of two or more werds, and whaare to select their delegates and alternates at the District Conventions to be held to-morrow evening:—

First District (First and Second wards.—

First ward—Michael Burns Patrick Currey, John Enfight, Jacob L. Smith, John H. Williams.

Second ward—

Third ward—Daniel E. Sickles, Charles Fisther, Thomas Munro, Stephen Kelly, Daniel Mooney.

Sixth ward—Henry O'Keefe, Wm. Nealus, Michael C. Donoho, Wm. Carroli, Charles E. Benedict.

There appears to be two parties in this ward, one of which claims to have elected a ticket headed Patrick Mathews.

## Fremont Gathering. MEETING OF THE CENTRAL PREMONT AND DAYTON

CLUB. of the Central Fremont and Dayton Club in Perham's Concert Hall, Stuy vesant Institute. The stage was deco rated with an immense American flag and a map o California and Oregon. Dodworth's hand was in attend. ance, and played several airs before the organization of

the meeting.
Some half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, the President, William H. Brown, called the meeting to order, and stated that this was the second meeting of the Central Fremont and Dayton Ciub, and added that before an souncing the Executive Committee required by the con

Mr. Came was then called for, and leading off, accompanied by the band, and the meeting en masse in the chorus, the rallying song was sung with its usual enthu stastic effect.

General Nys was next introduced to the audience, and was received with a storm of applause. After the aplause had subsided, he made a speech of nearly an hour's duration. He said that his heart and soul was in the present movement. A crists had arrived in the listory of the United States—a crisis pregnant with most vital importance. The question was, should slavery be allowed to step over the threshold of free States and free soil.

SETERAL VOCUS—"No, no, it never shall."

Mr. NYE—This will be the voice of the people. The people will determine that the present dynasty must be overthrown. He had not much to say about the present administration, because he did not consider it magnanimous to pour water upon adrowing animal. (Laughter.) This man get reduced down to a fraction a: the Cincianati Conventian, and, as achoolooys say, a broicen fraction he is, a fraction he will retire to Concord, and there let him with his dough face reat in eternal obliviousness. (Applause.) The next man in importance, made so by his fortuious nomination over his opposing faction at Cincianati, is James But-man. What is he noted for:

A Voice—Rascalny.

Another Voice—Trickery—that is nearer to it. Mr. Buchanan never has shown sense enough to be a rascal. He has been very successful in occupying public office, and it must be by trickery. But the past career of this man is of little moment in the present crisis. What he says he will do, if elected President of the United States, is the question. He says one thing and that is enough—that the present rule in Kansas shall be maintained. In short, he is not a republican, and we don't want him. There is Fillmore—the great thing said of him is that he is and American. So am I. (Laughter.) But this is not essential. Mr. Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave law, and that is enough—that the present rule in Kansas shall be ma

Hon. Menny B. Stanton, who was greeted with loud and continued applause. He said that the issue now was not the Fugitive Slave law or alwery in the District of Columbia. It was an issue of higher significance—whether shevery should be permitted to extend its area. If a man had a bile on his ankle and a cancer on his cheek, he would in all likelihood give his attention to the cancer. The talk about foreign propaganda was humbug and a farce in his view. He had no fears of foreign influence—not even the Pope fitmeeff. He was a square up and down republican. He loved the name of the first man who preached on Plymouth rock. He desired above all things that Americans should rule America, but he did not care that the Americans at present in command should keep the helm in their hands. (A voice, "They shall not rule long.") No, they shall not. He was sure of it. He was not one who was apt to be unduly enthusiastic. He had calculated this matter closely, and was convinced that he had rightly calculated as to the result. He calculated so because men of all classes were coming over—the young, full of buoyant hope—the aged, who dearly loved their country—the censervative equally with the radicalist. There was a cally one doubtful Northern State, and that was Premylvania. (A voice, "We will take care of her.") If the republicans don't, God knows who will. (Applause.) He believed that the next contest would startle all in its result. They had got a gallant, a brave and an indomitable man at their head, and victory was theirs. The man who, on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, put his ramred in the snow and unfuried the stars and stripes, he believed would unfur! the same laig in brilliant trumph at Washington. (Loud and cantioued cheers.)

Alt the close of Mr. Stanton's speech, the band played another air; after which the President in the snow and unfuried which the proposed contest, when he could get a shoulder to the wheal his shoulder was there, and he should push with all his night. He greated. He declared to the w

## Our Vera Cruz Correspondence. Vera Cauz, July 4, 1856.

The Church Severed from the State—Sailing of the Spanish Fieet—The Fraudulent Clouns of Spain Repudiated—

Health of the City—Morality of the Highway.

Perhaps it was on such a day as this that eighty years ago the instrument was signed which has been kindling life and progress through wilderness and desert ever since. Though slow to take, the fire has touched the lips of even the Aztec and its mixtures, and the mass will be eventually leavened, until it becomes pure and worthy to assume the organic form and habitinguis of civil and religious liberty. The action of the present chief magis trate is promotive of this end, by the blows aimed at the intolerance of our church, and the disposition of funds and property wrongfully abstracted from the industry o the country. The edict severing the ties between the civil and ecclesiastic power was issued in the city of Mexico on the 28th ult.

unless detained to take away Spanish ex-efficials and agents, no longer required here to organize pehtical par-ties in opposition to the government and the political sentiment of our people. They find no inducements for the continuance of their European plots, especially since they find that their services will not be paid for and entered up as "Spanish claims against the government of Mexico." The cases of wrong done to Spanish subjects are found The cases of wrong done to Spanish subjects are found to be idle, and will not be entertained for discussion by the new minister, Alverez, who seems to be well calculated for the duties before him. He has, himself, integrity, and the pride of his honest heart lives in the honor—the "clean" honor—of his country. The wrongs done to Spanish subjects prove to be a refusal to pay fraudulent claims, or compelling the restoration of funds wrongfully obtained; while the maltreatment of persons is not true, except where robber has met robber, and the representative of the "pure race" has got the worst of the conflict.

The examination and restification of the vouchers and schedules of our indebtedness will be closed in a few days, when we shall have reasonable allowance of time to pay by instalments. We cannot regret that we have the prospect of losing the most worthless as well as the most mischievous members of our community. They will do much better under the eye of General Concha in Cuba, where he can apply the political panacea, administered with a screw and lever—and he may rest assured they will not be long there without deserving it—for, so long serving crime, they cas find no other vocation. So, like scorpions, they will stag themselves to death by becoming recreant to their party, and for the sake of the employment to which they have been educated. I commend them to his especial attention, whether they be called retired Celonels, Captains or Generals—they will be false to all—for money or infamy.

The health of this city is very fair, the roads are tolerably safe—the robbers are quite civil, in their way—and it is several days since there has been a demonstration this side of Jalapa, when only a priese was disturbed—lost his gold cross and beads—and a lady her watch, bracelets, pins and a light purse. But me "caballero" had very courteously returned an extravegantly wrough fan and kissed his hand, and bade the postilions drive out

HAVANA, July 10, 1856. News from Mexico-The Delts of Spain to be Paid-An Appeal to her Honesty-The Church Lands to be Sold-General Concha's Movements—No Cholera.

The royal mail steamer Conway arrived here from

Vera Cruz yestereay. She brings intelligence that the difficulty with Spain was on the eve of arrangement when she left. It was supposed that Mexico had agreed to pay the debt due to Spain, and thus an example has been set the latter which it is hoped she will not hesitate to fol-

sale of all the ecclesiastical and other property belonging to the State, to raise funds, it is believed, to pay Spain

opened the fair there; then he changed his mind, and said he would pass the summer at Guanabacoa; now, I learn from an authentic source, that he will not leave this city at all. These changes of intention betray a weakness of intellect which General Concha was not before sup-round to before posed to possess.

There is no cholera here; the report sent you a short time since of cholera having made its appearance proves incorrect.

Scenes on Shore-Official Connicance with the Dealers-The Vessel from New York-The Spanish Fleet Leaves

it is about two weeks since a fine clipper bark appeared in the offing of the bay of Cabanas-a private signal was flying at the fore-and after two hours' hovering in sight, she disappeared for the day. That day and night post wealthy and unsuspected respectable citizens were roused from their midnight slumbers; agents were despatched to the country with vouchers, "coskelas" and christening cer-tificates; but Governors, It. Governors and police officials dreams, filled with golden charms. The following morning, close under the land, lay the dark "Spirit of th Sea," concealed by a bight in the woodland from exterior observation—a black signal in the rigging, and shadowy subjects flitting about the decks or disappearing over the side, in all the haste that damning sin could excite. Seven

subjects flitting about the decks or disappearing over the side, in all the haste that damning sin could excite. Seven hundred and fifty Africans were safety landed, and deposited upon estates conveniently located, where retreats were provided, secure from the usual course of observation. The vessel either got off the coast that night, or was destroyed by fire. She had a respectable armament; was built in the United States, and, it is said, was fitted out at, and despatched from, the port of New York, some six months since.

This affair has caused a good deal of excitement in this vicinity; but as yet the government has not been able to effect any captures, and there is nobody known to be held responsible for the violation of our laws. When there is necessity for captures, false lares are thrown out, and a few sick, old or children are placed to suit the views of the conscientious officials, and a triumphal parade is made of their official diligence and zeal. This answers to cover a multitude of exceptions, while we are providing for the labor material we require, where "toil is so sweet," seconding to the philosophy of Pezuela.

The brig General Pierce, recently captured on the coast of Africa by a Portuguese man-of-war, was reported to the Hexalin when contracted for, and cleared hence for Pensacola. When captured she was on her second voyage, having landed a cargo near the same point where the late cargo I have described was run in.

The British West India mail steamer Conway arrived from Yera Cruz yesterday morning, and the first left has evening for New Orleans. The Chan made her passage (or reports it) in five days. The officers and crew will be discharged and reports that the Spanish deet had left she Nextean coast. The steamships Philadelphia and Cuba entered port yesterday morning, and the first left has evening for New Orleans. The Cuba made her passage (or reports it) in five days. The officers and crew will be discharged and reports that the Spanish deet had left she Nextean coast. The steamships Ph

is to arrive the 23th.
Our health is as last reported by me—not worse, and
we think better—as the cases of cholera are diminished in
numbers.

The American party in fluntsville, Texas, held a meeting on the 26th ult., and ratified the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. At the meeting the following letter from Gen. Sam Houston was read by the chairman:-

HUNTSVILE, June 24, 1856.
GENTLEMEN—You have my thanks for an invitation to join the American party is a barbecue, on the 26th inst, and address the assembly in behalf of the principles of

join the American partial plants of the principles of our party.

It would afford me sincere gratification to comply with your request, if it comported with my health, which is not entirely restored, and my sense of rubble duty.

By the first stage that leaves, which will be to-night, I hope to be able to set outfor Washington city. Whether or not it will be in my power, on my arrival there, to render any essential or important service to the compry, I am unable to say, but certainly there has been no epoch in the annals of America fraught with higher considerations of interest to the well-being of our country than the present. The agitation in our country must cease, harmony must be restored and union preserved, or we must cease to be a free and happy people. To aid in the accomplishment of these objects is the duty of every citizen, every statesman and every parriot who claims to be an American. In heate, your friend and follow-citizen.

To W. W. Leach and others.

To W. W. LEACH and others.

## Personal Intelligence.

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamor Rosnok-Samuel Smith, J.D. Gammer and Lady, Mrs. A.E. Boau, closmy, Mrs. E. & Clark, R. W. Palmer, J.H. Gond, E. Ward, Martin Cimar, W.C. Kenningham, George Sole, Capt Samuel T. Kinsam, Diantel Hayman, J. Wright, Dr. J. E. Lowis, J. W. Cleimse, With Choner, Mrs. J. W. Shine, Richard Why. George Sole, Gapt Samuel Wight, Dr. J. C. Reed, Dr. Wysham, U.S. N. and 45 in the steerage.

CANAL NAVIGATION RESUMED—The Syracuse Standard says the break in that vicinity has been remired, and boats commenced pushing through at five o'clock on Monday afternoon.

George Law and the South—They Can't Suderstand the Letter—Ridiculous Rumor About his Motives—Arrival of Forney in a State of Excilement-Presidential P.

To-morrow, it is supposed, business will con carriest in both houses of Congress. A large number of private bills are ready to be reported, while these before the House will be disposed of in harts. This will be done through the logrolling system, which annually eases the city will commune to fill up during the remainder of the session. The Public Land Committee of the Ebase. who nave under investigation sundry charges of frond time they will report. These disciosures lest to the introduction by Mr. Ball of his resolution, by which the

Southerners who were his body guard on his former visits to this city. They cannot exactly make out the more ultra and inexpiicable than was the famous speech No old stager would have written such a letter—it is too plain, too practical, and too committal. It is like the and steamboats-it says just what it wants to say,

Proposed Reciprocity in the Patent Law-Importate
Movement-The Iron Interest and the Public Buildings.

Dr. Chaffee, from the Committee on Patents, has pre-pared a very able report, which he will submit to the it is believed, will meet the approbation of that body. It is just such a bill as is required to meet the exigence. of the times. The report was made in compliance with a memorial of John L. Hays and others, praying for the present ability to compete with all foreign nati the sentiment new prevalent among all the enlightened nations of the world that there should be among the man equal and noble rivalry in industrial activity, demand that the present restrictions preventing foreigners from themselves of the patent laws of this

zen of the United States, in order to secure a patent, shall pay into the Patent Office the sum of thirty dollars; if a subject of the King of Great Britain, the sum of five hundred dollars; and yet the application of a foreigner occa-sions no more trouble than that of a citizen of this country. This illiberal restriction upon foreigners is all

protection at a cost of \$50. Notice of an intention to pro-ceed further is attended with a further cost of \$50. The further sum of \$100 is required to secure a patent for three years. An extension of four years more may be obtained by payment of \$2 50. A payment of \$500 meobtained by payment of \$2 50. A payment of \$500 secures a continuation of the patent for seven years more. In France a patent is granted for fifteen years, and costs for the first year \$75, and a subsequent annual payment of \$25. In Belgium the time of a patent is twenty years. The first cost is \$50, alter which fees are due annually as follows.—For the second year, \$4; for the third year, \$5; and so on to the twentieth, when the fee is \$40.

The provision demanding \$500 of a subject of the King of Great Britain applies to the ettizens of all the Brinah colonies, each of which has patent laws entirely independent of those of the imperial government, and each of which, it is believed, is ready to admit us to the most liberal privileges. The nost important of these previnces (Canada) has retailated by prohibiting American citizens from obtaining patents on any terms.

The Canadians, it is claimed, are fully aware of the advantages which would accrue to teem from a reciprocal arrangement with the United States in respect to the patent laws. A prominent member of the Canadian Parliament, at its late session, introduced the following bill, having peculiarly in view the introducion of American patents:—

Whereas, it is expedient to encourage the introduction of

ment, at its late session, introduced the following bill, having peculiarly in view the introduction of American jutents:

— Whereas, it is expedient to encourage the introduction of inventions and discoveries of foreign countries, therefore her Majesty, &c., canets as follows:—Notwithstanding any act or law herefofore in force in this province relative to the obtaining of patents for inventions and discoveries, it shall be lawful for any person, whether a subject of her Majesty or any foreign State, and whether such person shall be resident within this province or cleawhere, who has discovered or invented any new or useful art, maching, manufacture, or composition of matter, et the principle thereof, the same not being known or used in this province before his discovery or invention thereof, and not at the time of the application for a patent therefor in the same manner as jutents have been and are now obtained, by laws herefofore and now in force in this province, by discovereys and inventors of useful aris and machines, who are subjects of her Majesty and residents in this province, &c.

The committee, after cummerating various reasons if the province of the majesty and residents in this province, and the benefits to crue therefrom, report the following:—

Be a enacted, &c., that when the President of the has States shall receive satisfactory evidence that provisions here made by law in any foreign country, province a colony, upon the same terms as falliers, etchartee right to their respective discoveries in suchens or province or colony, upon the same terms as subjects of such country, province or colony, as shall be securiously cluster sight to their respective discoveries in a few days from Pennsylvania, will offer a recolings to laquire directing the Committee on Public to a large extens into the expediency of substituting a the construction for the materials at present empty is predicated upon of public buildings. The movey fireproof the iron recent improvements for recolings to laquire directing the co